The Die Is Cast and Japan's
100,000,000 Will See
It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

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CHINA'S RETURN TO EAST HAILED BY SPOKESMAN

Iguchi Tells Scribes Alliance Has Assured Realization of East Asia Stability

CORDIAL TIES STRESSED

Anglo-American Policy of Always Trying to Exploit Chinese Severely Attacked

The conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China has cemented the establishment of a permanent cordial relations between the two countries as well as assuring the realization of the Greater East Asia stability, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents on Monday.

"I believe you have fully understood the significance of the statements of our Government, the Prime Minister, and other important officials issued in connection with the conclusion of the Alliance Pact between Japan and China," he stated. "In these statements, the terms 'epochal' or 'epoch-making' are used to describe the new relations initiated by the Alliance Pact.

Relations Now Natural

"It is by this pact that the relations of China with all foreign countries since China was introduced to the outside world have for the first time in their history been brought to what they should be. You might call it China has come back to the East. Indeed, China's relations with foreign countries have always been of a special nature up to the conclusion of the new Pact.

"Foreign countries have dealt with China as if they were the overlords and their relations with China were only for the purpose of exploiting the latter, by taking advantage of its weakness. In other words, the conditions under which the foreign countries could conveniently exploit and utilize China were called friendly relations. The present, so-called friendship of the United States and Britain for Chungking is nothing other than this.

"It may be said that Japan's relations with China in the past were not very far from this condition. With such relations, Japan herself was not satisfied of course for they were against her own desire, and China for her part must have entertained a similar dissatisfaction. Therein lay the true reason why the Sino-Japanese relations could not be what they naturally ought to be, and on some occasions resulted in undesirable developments.

"In the War of Greater East Asia, however, the baneful influences of foreign countries, especially the United States and Britain, have been driven out. The progress of the war along with the inflexible determination of Japan and China jointly to prosecute the war has rendered it impossible for these evil influences to return to China.

Free to Act

"Japan is now completely free to do what she really desires. The path she has chosen at this juncture for the development of her relations with China is the path indicated by the new Pact of Alliance.

"Why did the China Affair break out? There might have been various direct or indirect reasons, but the principal cause lay in the fact that Japan wanted to liquidate the unnatural Sino-Japanese relations which had been established because of the aggressive Anglo-American influences in China. It was said that Japan rose to chastize China in order to improve the Sino-Japanese relations. There were only a few people, I suppose, who really understood the meaning of what Japan said at that time. But it must be clear to everyone, now, that Japan's contentions in the China Affair were just and right in view of the subsequent developments between Japan and China. The opening of the War of Greater East Asia has certainly shortened the time required for the accomplishment of our ideal of establishing Sino-Japanese relations on the basis of justice to each other.

"The Sino-Japanese relations have thus been restored to what they naturally ought to be—relations between real friendly neighbors who minister to each other's needs. The firm establishment of such a permanent cordial relations have now assured the realization of Greater East Asia stability."

Indian Leader Pays Respect

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, second from right, at the premises of the Meiji Shrine where he worshipped on Monday. The great Indian patriot arrived in Tokyo on Sunday to express his gratitude to the Japanese Government for its recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Alliance Pact Will Decide Future of Greater E. Asia

Whether New Treaty With China Achieves Aims for Which It Was Signed or Not Will Be Key To Destiny of Region, Writes Ando

Whether the new Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance achieves the aims for which it was signed or not will present the key to the rise or fall of Japan and China and the future of Greater East Asia, writes Yoshiro Ando, Director of the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, in the October 31 issue of the Asahi.

When one surveys the circumstances under which the two great nations of East Asia came to clash and to continue the fratricidal conflict over many years, one is struck by the fact that they were brought about by the unscrupulous intrigue of the United States and Britain, to whose tune Chiang Kai-shek and his clique have trod the dance of death, according to Mr. Ando.

Three years after the outbreak of the China Affair, Wang Ching-wei, gravely concerned over the future of China and of East Asia, departed from Chungking and revived the National Government. In order to establish relations of good neighborhood and to work together for the salvation of East Asia from the ravages of war, Japan concluded, on November 30, 1940, a Treaty governing Basic Relations between Japan and China. It was an instrument providing detailed arrangements for neighborly relations and amity, joint defense against Communism and economic cooperation.

Chungking Continues Strife

The Chungking regime, however, depending on Anglo-American aid and the support of the Chinese Communist Army, not only continued the armed strife but offered the United States and Britain footholds for intrigue against Japan and for the enslavement of China. With Hongkong and Manila as their advance bases, the United States and Britain persisted in their work of turning China into their colonies on the strength of the rights and interests they had obtained through unequal treaties, including concessions and extraterritoriality, and, on the other hand, sought to aggravate the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The Japanese Government exercised the utmost forbearance and discretion and carefully sought to avoid any clash with the United States or Britain in order that the China Affair may be settled as quickly as possible. Not satisfied with instigating Chungking against Japan, the United States and Britain urged the Netherlands East Indies and other countries of the south to hamper Japan's peaceful economic efforts and to strengthen their economic pressures upon Japan.

In order to cope with this situation and to reinforce the ties of friendship between Japan and China so as to stabilize East Asia, various considerations were called for. It was for these purposes that in the Basic Treaty of November 30, 1940, various stipulations were provided regarding Japan's right to station troops in China, special rights over North China, Mengchiang and the lower valley of the Yangtze, economic development and cultural cooperation. The Chungking regime, true to form imputed to these arrangements a motive of political, military, economic and cultural aggression, and reviled Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government as traitors in order to alienate the sympathy of the people from that Government.

Situation Entirely Altered

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, entirely altered the situation. With Anglo American power swept out of China and the regions of the south, Greater East Asia has returned to ways proper to it and the peoples of the Sphere have been freed from the tyranny and exploitation of Britain and the United States.

On January 9, Japan promised the return of its concessions in China and abolition of extraterritoriality, which had kept China in a state of a semi-colony of foreign Powers. The National Government declared war on the United States and Britain and in a joint declaration issued with Japan it pledged complete military, political and economic cooperation. China thus became Japan's ally and that part of the Chinese population which had awakened to China's place in the world became Japan's comrades. The Imperial Government, as promised, carried out the return of the concessions and exercised good offices in having other Powers follow suit. Having undertaken to remove extraterritoriality, Japan has already transferred all taxation rights to the National Government.

By virtue of both its inherent strength and Japan's earnest support and aid, the National Government has consolidated its foundations to such an extent that it is now able to make appreciable contribu-

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CHINA EXTENDS RECOGNITION TO FREE INDIA

President Exhorts All East Asiatics to Crush Britain and United States

WANG GREETS NEW SETUP

Says Both Countries Will Forge Ahead Together Toward Bright Future

Domei

NANKING, November 1.—The National Government of China has extended its recognition to the Provisional Government of Free India, it was officially announced today.

Wang Fetes Azad Hind

Domei

NANKING, November 1.—In connection with the formal recognition of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind by the National Government of China, President Wang Ching-wei today made the following verbal statement felicitating the birth of the new Indian Government and also exhorting all the peoples in East Asia to accelerated efforts to crush Britain and the United States.

"It is a matter for congratulation that a Provisional Government for the attainment of Indian independence was established on October 21 by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League.

"The Indian people have long struggled to achieve freedom but due to the cruel oppression meted out to them by British imperialism, have so far failed to attain success in their movement. Nevertheless, the Indians have further strengthened their resistance movement and their inflexible spirit is, I believe, the key to the attainment of success.

"The Indian people have responded to Japan's move to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and their movement for freedom has reached its climax. I am convinced that the Indian independence movement under the guidance of Mr. Bose will surely smash the Anglo-American attempts to monopolize the world and will succeed in realizing a perfect common prosperity for East Asia.

"With their political principles now coinciding, China and India will have ever closer relations and forge ahead toward a bright future. On this occasion, I express my congratulation and pleasure."

Vice-Ministers Picked

The appointment of three Vice-Ministers to the newly-created three Ministries was announced on Monday as follows: Takeshige Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister as Agriculture and Commerce Vice-Minister; State Minister Nobusuke Kishi concurrently as Munitions Vice-Minister; and Baron Seitaro Iida as Transportation and Communications Vice-Minister.

British Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 31.—A German naval anti-aircraft unit shot down two British bombers when the anti-Axis air force on October 29 appeared over Cenoa.

NEW MINISTRY READY TO MEET ALL WAR NEEDS

Munitions Office Fully Resolved To Supply Vital Demands, Tojo Declares

WILL BOOST ARMS OUTPUT

Manner in Which New Ministry Operates Will Decide Course Of Hostilities

Inasmuch as the manner in which the Ministry of Munitions is operated may well decide the course of the war, the new Ministry is from top to bottom firmly resolved to fulfil the needs of warfare in every way possible, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who had just been appointed concurrently Minister of Munitions, said in a statement issued Monday on the occasion of the opening of the new Government service.

The statement, in substance, said:

"The Government had previously decided on an Outline Program for National Administrative Operation in the Current Situation and has ever since then been striving to enforce it in concrete measures. Today a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Ministry of Munitions and Ministry of Transportation and Communications have been inaugurated and at the same time, changes in the Regulations relating to Official Organization for adjustments in the Cabinet and ministerial structures have been taken in hand.

"Thus, basic preparations in the central structure for meeting war needs have been completed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will undertake to maintain the living of the people behind the lines, while the Ministry of Munitions is to effect a rapid increase and expansion of war production by bending the total strength of the nation especially for epochally boosting the air power of our fighting services. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications will unify transit administration and strengthen on a systematic basis both land and sea transportation. All these arrangements are calculated to meet the urgent needs of decisive warfare. These changes have been absolutely necessary for victory in the War of Greater East Asia and I am exceedingly glad for the sake of our country that changes of such far-reaching consequences have been effected within so short a time.

"The epochal new structure has been launched with great firmness today. On the part of the Government it is intended that every member of the Cabinet and of each Ministry should set to work actively under the new structure for the achievement of the aims sought by the new measures. It is hoped that on the part of the people, too, they will cooperate with the Government in full cognizance of the urgent needs of the State that have prompted the reforms, so that both the Government and people may give the fullest play to their total faculties.

"I am filled with awe and moved beyond expression to have received the Imperial appointment as the first Minister of Munitions today whether or not the fighting strength of the nation, especially air power,

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, November 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Munitions Company Law

ASAHI—The 83rd session of the Diet lasted only three days but what should be discussed were fully covered and the budgetary and legislative bills framed for the session were all passed as scheduled. The passage of the Munitions Company Bill, in particular, makes an epoch in our wartime economic progress and constitutes one of the great results of the session just ended. By means of it we expect a phenomenal increase in war production and tremendous advance in our fighting strength.

The most important point, however, is the manner in which the law, once legislated, is to be operated. It is eminently desirable that the Government should make the fullest use of the knowledge and experience of experts among the people instead of confining the choice of munition plant supervisors to officials and officers. In this connection, it is reassuring that the Government has stated that the insight, skill and experience of private persons would be respected.

One of the most important objectives of this law is in the establishment of a system of responsibility in production. What is more important is that the Government and people have a strong sense of responsibility in their heart. With this realized, the system will be perfectly established in the strict sense.

Private firms should not follow blindly orders of the Government. They must be original and creative and should advise the Government on necessary matters, if such is considered really important. The perfect coordination of the Government and people is the key to the solution of the nation's rise and fall.

ENEMY REMNANTS FACE ANNIHILATION IN YUNNAN AT HANDS OF OUR UNITS

Our Navy Fighters Blast 23 Foe's Planes at Rabaul

Nippon Garrison Forces Also Down 3 Enemy Bombers Over Buin; Fighting in Area Taking on Greater Intensity Daily

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 1.—Japanese Navy fighters shot down 19 enemy planes and damaged three others of a fighter-bomber squadron of over 90 aircraft which raided Rabaul in New Britain Island on the morning of October 29.

The Japanese Garrison Forces at Buin, Bougainville Island, brought down three of an enemy fighter-bomber squadron of 145 planes which came attacking the Japanese positions there on the morning of October 30. The severe anti-aircraft fire quickly chased away the enemy aircraft.

The enemy air attacks on Rabaul in New Britain and Buin in Bougainville Island have taken on a greater intensity ever since the landing of the enemy force on Mono Island on October 27. The enemy planes have been daily making severe attacks with large formations of bomber and fighter planes. Again on the morning of October 29 the Japanese Navy Air Unit defying the enemy formation comprising Lockheed P-38 fighters and Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers, some 90 in number which attacked Rabaul, immediately downed 17 P-37's, two B-24's and heavily damaged four B-24's in the ensuing aerial combat. Four of the Japanese planes did not return and seven were damaged as a result of the air duel.

On the morning of October 30 a large enemy combined formation of 145 bombers and fighters raided Buin, Bougainville Island. The Japanese garrison forces there responded to the enemy's challenge with anti-aircraft gun-fire and downed three enemy bombers. On the Japanese side a slight damage was done to the ground establishments.

Buna Is Attacked

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 1.—An Imperial Japanese Navy Air Unit on the night of October 28 and on the early morning of the following day fiercely attacked and blasted the enemy military establishments in Buna and Oro Bay in the New Guinea area, in defiance of enemy anti-aircraft fire and started a fire in one place in the Oro Bay.

CANTON ACCLAIMS PACT OF ALLIANCE

Local Quarters Declare All Doubts Toward Japan Are Completely Wiped Away

Domei

CANTON, November 1.—Canton has welcomed the signing of the Japan-China Treaty of Alliance with great acclaim, with all quarters pointing out that it has completely wiped away all doubts held toward Japan and that it indicates a new direction for the disposal of the China question. All South China hailed the news, but Canton, being the center of the peace movement, particularly was moved.

The fact that Japan so quickly brought into effect such an actualization of its new policy toward China, in spite of being in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, said Canton circles, must be taken to have indicated clearly the way of Japanese-Chinese relations, and it has served to wipe away all doubts held toward Japan. They also declared that the Alliance would affect Chungking greatly, as well as the peace zones, and that it indicates a new direction in the disposal of the China question.

Meanwhile, all Sunday morning editions filled their pages under the headline, "Withdrawal of Troops Upon Arrival of General Peace and carried editorials on the signing of the Alliance. The Chung Shan Jih Pao, in an editorial entitled, "The Establishment of the Japan-China Alliance Treaty," declared in substance as follows:

Basic Idea of Cooperation

"Japanese Chinese cooperation starts from the fundamental idea of the co-existence and co-prosperity of the two nations. The strengthening of the cooperation between Japan, the most powerful nation in East Asia, and China, which possesses the greatest territory, will generate infinite power for the revival of East Asia and the driving out of Anglo-American influences. On that point the peoples of Japan and China were fated naturally to arise together, and the signing of the pact also is based on this point.

The Japan-China Basic Treaty of 1940 marked a new stage in the relations between the two nations but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia China also declared war on America and Britain and entered into a relationship of life or death with Japan. Thus the time came when revisions had to be made on this existent treaty.

The Alliance Treaty just signed not only is a magnificent contribu-

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REPATRIATES MAKE PLEDGE TO WIN WAR

Envoy Yamagata at Shonan Acting as Spokesman Re-Affirms All-Out Aid

Domei

ABOARD THE TEIA MARU AT SHONAN, November 1.—Flags waving and with the 1,500 Japanese repatriates on board experiencing a joy such as they never experienced before, the exchange ship, Teia Maru, entered the port of Shonan on Sunday.

Greeted off the port by Colonel Koichi Okubo, of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, newspapermen and others who boarded the Teia Maru from launches, Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, representing the repatriates declared that all of the Japanese now returning were determined to give their all in order to drive to victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"We feel a tremendous emotion," he said, "in coming to Shonan which is now Japanese territory." After a pause of emotion, the Minister continued, "We are very happy in reaching Shonan, but sorry that we have yet done nothing in service to the nation. During the trip we have been encouraging each other by making it our slogan to 'think of the hardships of the officers and men on the front.'

"We did not expect to be greeted here by the officers and men of the front lines. The individual strength of each of the 1,500 repatriates is not great, but united into one something can be done. We are determined to give our all for winning through the War of Greater East Asia upon our return to Japan."

"It was at Murmagao that the Gripsholm, with us on board, and the Teia Maru, with the Americans on board lined up beside each other. When the Teia Maru approached and we gazed up at the Rising Sun flag on its mast, we were filled with an inexpressible joy. No one spoke but an atmosphere of great solemnity came over us when a big Rising Sun banner was waved on board the Teia Maru and the Patriotic March began to be wafted towards us.

"The Americans, however, were silent. I felt deeply then that this was where Japanese strength lay. The Japanese are solidly united That is the reason why we will win, I thought to myself as wave upon wave of Banzai resounded over the port of Murmagao."

All Strategic Areas in Kaolikang Range Taken By Nippon Forces

NOW MOPPING UP FOE

Steel Ring Also Put Around Hostile Troops Along Line Of Mingkuang River

By JITSUO HASEGAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

ON THE YUNNAN FRONT, November 1.—The Japanese Units advancing into Yunnan, having occupied all strategic areas in the Kaolikang Mountains, have the enemy remnants completely surrounded and are annihilating them.

It was ten days ago that the Japanese Units, which had destroyed the strategic points from which the Chungking forces operating furtively in the western part of the Kaolikang Mountains hoped to move forward, caught and encircled the remnant enemy, whose backbone was formed by the 36th Division. The enemy was encircled on the heights on the western side of the Lungchuan River valley, and operations to annihilate completely the foe were begun.

Results Being Expanded

Mopping-up operations are now being carried out, and the battle results are being expanded still more. That is, the Japanese Units occupied all of the strategic areas in the Kaolikang Mountains, thus preventing the enemy from fleeing toward the Nu River. At the same time a steel ring has been put around the enemy along the line of the Mingkuang River, a branch of the Lungchuan River, and the enemy, desperately fleeing about, is being annihilated.

The enemy strength has been torn to shreds by our devastating attack. The 108th Regiment of the enemy's 36th Division has been annihilated, with Regimental Commander Sung and other ranking leaders mostly killed.

In the meantime, the fleeing enemy troops, throwing down their arms and turning plain-clothes men, are hovering in the mountains. There is a mounting toll of deaths from famine.

The area within our encirclement ring is a vast primitive jungle with steep mountains over 2,000 meters above the sea level, such as Mount Lihwa and Mount Kiangtung, standing in juxtaposition. This makes search operations extremely difficult.

War Results Scored

War results scored by the Imperial Forces up to October 25 follow:

Bodies left behind by the enemy (only those picked up by us.)	966
War prisoners	72
War trophies:	
Trench mortars	3
Heavy and light machine-guns	16
Rifles	142
Grenade throwers	9

Innumerable quantities of ammunition, arms, clothing, etc.

P.I. SETS ASIDE AGRICULTURE DAY

November 19 Day of Honor to Farmers

Domei

MANILA, November 1.—President Jose P. Laurel today issued a presidential proclamation naming November 19, every year, as Agriculture Day, drawing the people's attention to the great mission of increasing the production of foodstuffs.

Following the proclamation, President Laurel issued the following statement: "The Government has established Agriculture Day and through this the people's interest in agriculture will be stimulated and the increased production of foodstuffs, which is of great significance to the economic reconstruction of the Philippines, will be pushed forward still more. On Agriculture Day the people must make anew their feeling of gratitude to the farmers. Government officials, members of school faculties, and students must plan suitable programs to celebrate the Day in a befitting manner."

ADVISORY ORGAN SET FOR PRIME MINISTER

Details of Changes in Personnel in Newly Created Ministries Made Public

With the transfer of special administrative function from the Planning Board to the Cabinet, a Council of Counselors has been established in the Cabinet as an advisory organ to the Prime Minister, reports Domei.

Shuzo Yamada, Director of the East Asia Bureau in the Cabinet, and Hisatsune Sekomizu, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry and others have been appointed Cabinet Counselors.

In conjunction with the establishment on Monday of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, the following personnel change was effected in the staff of the new Ministry.

Railways Vice-Minister Sonosuke Nagasaki appointed Director of the Railways Bureau of the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Heitaro Kashihara, Departmental Chief in the Planning Board, appointed Railways Engineer-in-Chief.

Hisao Nishio, Railways Engineer-in-Chief, appointed Director of the Tokyo Railways Bureau.

Communications Vice-Minister Shigeru Komatsu appointed President of the Communications Board.

Tomoyuki Seo, President of the Maritime Affairs Board, appointed Director of the Marine Transportation Bureau of the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Meanwhile, in conjunction with the transfer of the Trade Bureau from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Shigeru Yamamoto, Director of the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was appointed Director of the Trade Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry under date of November 1.

The Ministry of Munitions announced the appointments of its personnel on Monday.

Etsusaburo Shiina, Chief Civil Administrator of the Army and Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, now defunct, has been appointed Director of the General Mobilization Bureau of the new Ministry.

Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo has been made Director-General of the General Direction of the Aircraft Ordnance in the Ministry of Munitions.

Yoji Minobe has been appointed to head the Machinery Bureau of the new Ministry. He held a similar post in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Other principal appointments follows:

Rear-Admiral Takeyasu Minakawa as Director of the Iron and Steel Bureau;

Major-General Sadaki Nakanishi as Director of the Light Metals Bureau;

Hiroshi Tsuda as Director of the Science Bureau. He held a similar post in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Isamu Hishinuma, Director-General of the Fuel Board, as Director of the Fuel Bureau;

Tokisaburo Shiohara, Director of the Electricity Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, now defunct, as Director of the Electric Power Bureau;

Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi as Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the General Direction of the Aircraft Ordnance Board.

Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, who heads the General Direction of the Aircraft Ordnance Board in the Ministry of Munitions, distinguished himself as an Army Air Unit Commander in the War of Greater East Asia, especially in the advance on the Kalidjati airfield which paved the way for the annihilation of the Dutch forces. After serving as Principal of the Military Aviation Academy last year, he was appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Aviation Headquarters, which post he has held to date.

Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, who has been appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the General Direction of the Aircraft Ordnance Board in the Ministry of Munitions, was made Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Aviation Headquarters in March last year. He was promted to his present rank in May this year. He has made a name for himself in aviation administration.

New Ministry Ready to Meet All War Needs

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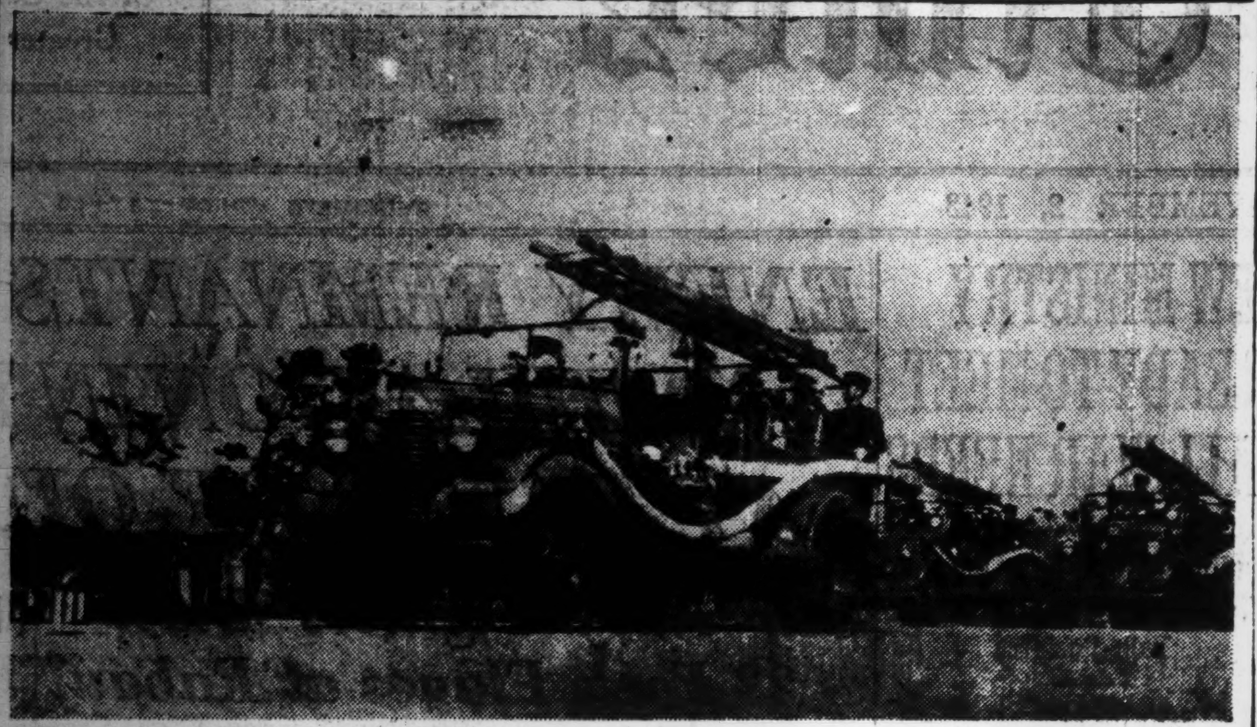
can be epochally increased will decide the course of the War of Greater East Asia. Consequently, the manner in which the new Ministry of Munitions will be operated will decide the course of the war. Such being the case, I as Minister of Munitions, pledge to do my best, with all my subordinates of the Ministry, to discharge my duties and to meet the needs of war."

Fire-Fighters' Review Held



A review of the Special Fire Fighter Unit of the capital was held Monday morning in the plaza before the Imperial Palace on the occasion of the first anniversary of its formation. Photo shows fire engines, equipped for any and all emergencies and manned by determined fire-fighters, roaring past the reviewing stand.

ALLIANCE TREATY TO DECIDE FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to Japan's war efforts.

The basic spirit animating this so-called new policy of the Empire has developed into a Greater East Asia policy under which Japan enabled Thailand to recover its lost territory, gave independence to Burma and the Philippines, granted the original inhabitants of Java, Sumatra and Borneo the right to participate in their own government and helped Indian patriots to form a Provisional Government of Free India. Thus the peoples of Greater East Asia are together cooperating for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to the end.

Will Decide Asia's Fate

The war has now developed into a struggle to decide the rise or fall of the Empire and of all the nations of Greater East Asia. True to expectation, the counter-offensive of the United States and Britain to perpetuate their tyranny over and enslavement of Greater East Asia has intensified daily. It is most significant that at such a time the peoples of Japan and China should have become closely-cooperating allies, forgetting all past enmity and all force of circumstance. The Chinese under the able leadership of President Wang Ching-wei have returned to truly Chinese ways. They have recovered their consciousness as East Asiatics. That the people led, or rather misled, by Chiang Kai-shek should have turned into an automaton of Anglo-American imperialism and should be working to impede the construction of Greater East Asia is most unfortunate and grievous for the sake of Greater East Asia.

It should be remembered, in short, that the situation now is totally different from what it was at the time the Basic Treaty was concluded in 1940. To make fundamental revisions in the Basic Treaty was to conform to the Greater East Asia policy of the Empire. Thus the necessary revisions have been made in the Treaty and all the instruments annexed thereto.

The new Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance consists of the treaty proper, a protocol attached thereto and exchange notes. There is no secret or tacit understanding of any sort. These instruments can be put into a nutshell by saying that they provide for mutual endeavors for the construction of Greater East Asia and stabilization of the relations among its constituent members in accordance with the spirit of Sino-Japanese equality and reciprocity.

Troops Withdrawal Clear

The annexed protocal makes it clear that at such a time as the China Affair comes to an end, Japan would withdraw its troops from Chinese territory and would relinquish its right, based on the Peking protocol signed at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, to station an armed Legation guard and a garrison for the protection of communications with the coastal areas. In the notes exchanged Japan promised to make by mutual consent, whatever adjustments deemed necessary even while the China Affair is in progress. These provisions manifested Japan's all-out sincerity and its desire to avoid unnecessary friction.

While the War of Greater East Asia continues the Sino-Japanese joint declaration will remain in effect and the necessary measures of cooperation will be taken in accordance with that instrument, but the fundamental relations between Japan and China after the war are to be regulated solely in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Alliance. The Sino-Japanese-Manchoukuo joint declaration signed on November 30, 1940 at the same time with the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty will also remain in force to govern the basic relations among the three countries.

To sum up, Mr. Ando concludes, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance just signed is an incarnation of the Mahayanistic policy of the Empire and it is in a thorough grasp of this spirit in its enforcement does the way lie to the fulfilment of its main aims. It should be borne in mind that it is there that the key to the rise or fall of Japan and China and also of Greater East Asia lies.

Manchoukuo Emperor Sending Messengers To Comfort Soldiers

Domei

HSINKING, October 28.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will dispatch five specially appointed aides-de-camp to make a one month tour of various military posts in order to comfort and encourage Manchoukuo as well as Japanese soldiers, who are strenuously trying to preserve peace and order. They will also call on the sick and wounded in various military hospitals. It is understood that the five Imperial aides-de-camp will commence their trip on November 5.

S. BOSE SIGNS NAME IN COURT REGISTER

Also Calls on Prime Minister And Worships at Meiji, Yasukuni Shrines

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who arrived in Tokyo Sunday to express his thanks to Japan for the latter's recognition of the Provisional Government, respectfully proceeded to the Imperial Palace and registered his name in the Visitors' Book at the main portico. After this, he called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and made his greetings.

In the afternoon, the Nethaji and his suite worshipped at the Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine. Guided by a secretary of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the party, in six automobiles, arrived at the Meiji Shrine, where they were welcomed by shrine priests. There they paid their respectful homage to the spirit of the Emperor Meiji, who laid the foundation for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and invoked the providence of the late illustrious Sovereign on the future of Free India. Mr. Bose and his party were silently welcomed by a large crowd of people paying their visit to the shrine on the first day of its three-day annual festival.

Mr. Bose and his party sped to the Yasukuni Shrine at 1:30 p.m. and paid their silent homage to the souls of the fallen dead for the sacred task of building up Greater East Asia. Amid the cheers of "Long live, India" shouted by greeting people on the way, they returned to their temporary residence at the home of Viscount Shibusawa at Mita, Shiba-ku.

MALAI RAPIDLY BECOMING MORE HEALTH CONSCIOUS

Domei

SHONAN, November 1.—Mass calisthenics for the promotion of the health of the people have been successfully introduced in all parts of Malai. Here in Shonan, for the first time in history, a grand display of mass drilling will take place when 2,000 citizens including teachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks and messenger boys will gather on Meiji Setsu on November 3, on the plaza in front of the Municipal Building to show their physical prowess.

Daily, between the hours of 6 and 7 in the evening, hundreds of city workers gather at the Jalan Besar Stadium—shed their coats—and get down to the real business of exercise. Sharp words of command are given by the instructors in charge who are all schoolmasters and who have undergone training in gymnastics.

At every school, children can be seen with bodies bared, swinging their arms rythmically in unison to radio music or the piano, their swaying trunks cutting a graceful pattern in the bright morning sunlight.

All Malaian youngsters today are health-minded and devote much more time and energy to physical activities, entering sports with greater zest than in prewar days.

The city parks in Shonan are crowded in the evenings with children playing merrily on the swings, see-saws and merry-go-rounds erected by the authorities for their benefit.

Soccer fields, baseball diamonds and hockey grounds have sprung up in countless numbers all over the Island.

Shrill young voices of those at play in the evenings seem to speak of the budding generation that will go to make the "New Malai" in a land that is producing healthier and more virile children.

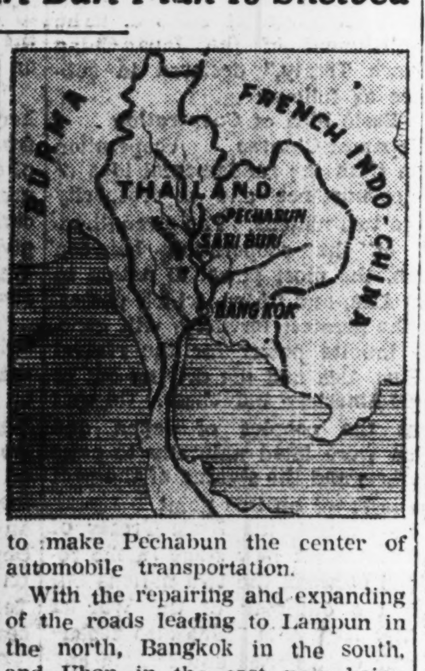
Thailand Selects Pechabun as New Site For Capital; Sari Buri Plan Is Shelved

Domei

BANGKOK, November 1.—The Thai Government has decided not to move the capital to Sari Buri and has named Pechabun as the new site, it was announced over the radio on Sunday night.

The decision to move the capital to Sari Buri had been made some time ago and preparations had been started, on a 15-year plan, to lay out a new capital, but in view of the situation since that time, the decision to move to Sari Buri was changed and all construction work there ordered stopped, it was further revealed.

Pechabun is a small city facing the valley of a tributary of the Mekong River, and lies 300 kilometers north of Bangkok. It is enclosed by mountains on the east and west and is a natural fortress of great scenic beauty. From Pitsanulok, on the railway which cuts across northern Thailand, Pechabun lies half a day away by auto. The Government is planning to make Pechabun the center of automobile transportation.



With the repairing and expanding of the roads leading to Lampun in the north, Bangkok in the south, and Ubon in the east now being carried out, the road net will be completed by June next year and it is planned for the Government organs to be gradually shifted there.

TRANSPORT SERVICE TO BE SYSTEMIZED

Unification of Land, Sea and Air Communications Will Help War Effort

The view that a thoroughly efficient and unified land, sea and air transport system has a direct bearing upon the progress of the war and that it will not only augment the nation's fighting strength but will guarantee the people's livelihood and other vital activities of the State was expressed by the Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta on Monday, upon the inauguration of his Ministry.

His statement follows:

"Every one knows that wartime transportation and communications have an important bearing on military operations, production, especially munitions production, the guarantee of the people's livelihood and other vital activities of the State.

"In the current grim war situation, it has become urgently necessary to unify sea, land and air traffic capacity and strengthen it speedily and thoroughly so as to augment fighting strength. It is equally necessary that efficiency in wartime communications to brought into full play.

"Accordingly, the Government has created the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in order to place under unified control administrative business relative to transportation and communications and which has heretofore been handled distributively by the former Ministries of Communications and Railways and other organs. By such unification it is expected that the operation of the business will be simplified and strengthened and maximum efficiency ensured.

"Administrative reforms in wartime are an arduous task, especially in the case of this Ministry which has a large personnel and a colossal structure.

"But the Government, in spite of all difficulties, has carried out this stupendous reform because it is the supreme task for both the Government and people in the prevailing situation to revitalize all domestic set-ups thoroughly and perfect a solid, unshakable decisive war footing.

"The entire staff of the Ministry, bearing this fact in mind and the privations being undergone by the officers and men on the front, is called upon to devote itself, body and soul, to the execution of the important task before it.

"The success of the present administrative reform will depend solely upon how the new structure will be operated. It must be operated in such a way that every one can give full play to his experience and ability so that constructive new policies can be speedily evolved and administration simplified.

"Since the outbreak of the war, Government employes in the field of transportation and communications, numbering several score thousand, have been hard at work day and night in the discharge of ever-increasing duties. They have contributed in no small measure toward military operations and construction work. Not a few of them have given their lives for the country.

"I express gratitude to our front line workers both at home and on the battlefield and pledge wholehearted devotion to ensuring maximum efficiency in wartime transportation and communications so that the object of the creation of this Ministry may be realized."

Canton Acclaims Pact of Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the construction of Greater East Asia but adds a glorious page to the diplomatic history of Japan and China. And this treaty is the only righteous peace treaty in world history. It is indicated that with the arrival of general peace the fundamental problem of withdrawing troops will be effected immediately. The future relations between Japan and China have been established solidly. We must cooperate still further with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the gaining of righteous peace.

Nippon Gains Advantage Over Foe In Warfare on Commissary Lines

Proved by Sinking of 6 Enemy Submarines, 2 Destroyers Recently; Japanese Undersea Craft Sinks 1 Cruiser in New Hebrides Area

By TORAKICHI ASAHI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN XX BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Submarine warfare in the Solomons and New Guinea areas, directed at the smashing of vital commissary lines, is being intensified by the opposing forces as victory in a modern war depends largely on this form of naval activity. Japan has gained the initiative as attested to by the sinking of six enemy submarines in the neighboring waters of Japan and other operational areas during September. On October 3, submarine XX of the Imperial Navy sighted three enemy destroyers and immediately sank two of them.

The following is an account of the brilliant feat accomplished by Japanese submarine X X on the night of September 12, in waters east of the New Hebrides, when it sank one enemy cruiser of the B-class. The commander of the undersea craft, upon returning to the base, remarked: "We have returned, alive." Those words prove that the members of Japanese submarines are ready to die in the fulfilment of their tasks.

The whole day was spent as usual in searching for enemy scout planes. Night came, erie and starless. Waves were high and angry. The lookout, clad in oil-skins, stood amid the flying spray, his eyes glued on the horizon. At X X hour the navigating officer shouted: "An enemy vessel which looks like a cruiser is visible 90 degrees to the starboard."

The order to prepare the torpedoes was immediately issued. An intense atmosphere prevailed throughout the vessel. The distance separating the Japanese submarine and the enemy cruiser was shortened minute by minute. The undersea craft submerged. However, the enemy opened fire before the submarine could disappear below the waves and the cruiser skimmed past, damaging the periscope, the main tank as well as the hatch. Some time elapsed before the damage was repaired.

Another day dawned. During daytime a submarine must cruise under the surface owing to the activity of enemy planes. With the approach of dusk, planes drop flare bombs at random while destroyers unleash depth charges. The order to dive immediately was issued many times each night. Even for those Japanese seamen of hardy will and self-denying determination it becomes unbearable to continue cruising under the surface day in and day out.

It was September 12 when the same submarine approached a point XX miles east of the New Hebrides. It was X hour and XX minutes when the report of the approach of enemy vessels was made. Through the periscope, two masts became clearly visible on the horizon and the commander's eyes glittered with determination.

The daylight gradually gave way to twilight, a thirteen-day-old moon slowly rose over the eastern horizon. The whole sky was veiled with white, floating clouds and through the thin veil a dreamy moon splashed the water with splendor. Just then the lookout shouted: "The first mast, four degrees to starboard."

Everything was ready for the attack. The crew members took up their respective positions, their eyes shining with expectation. The enemy vessels were then clearly reflected in the periscope, the first, a warship of the Achilles-type, the second a tanker and the last a destroyer. The commander's reports on the movements of the enemy vessels thrilled the men who felt their own hearts beating fast with anticipation for the approaching combat.

"Fire!" was the self-confident order issued by the commander. The torpedoes shot out directly toward their objective—the enemy cruiser. In anticipation of enemy attacks, the undersea craft moved on. One minute and another passed, but not a sound was audible. At last the silence was broken by a thunderous explosion and the submarine shook violently. The enemy cruiser must have been instantaneously sunk. The crew unanimously shouted for joy. The engineer cried out, "The propellers of the cruiser have stopped moving."

Several minutes passed before the enemy destroyer commenced its attack. One, two, three and more terrific explosions were intermingled with the sound of splashing water. For one or two hours the destroyer's churning propeller could be heard, some times near and at others far, attesting to the frantic attempt of the enemy to find our submarine. Presently all sounds ceased, and tranquillity returned.

CONSCRIPTION WELCOMED BY TAIWANESE RESIDENTS

Messages of Thanks Sent to Prime Minister Tojo, Shimada And Hasegawa

Domei

HAIHOW, October 30.—Culminating the joy and jubilation of Taiwanese over the inauguration of the conscription system in Taiwan starting 1945, more than 8,000 Taiwanese residents of Hainan Island, who are engaged in development activities, held a celebration rally at the Konan Theater on October 28 on the occasion of the annual festival of the Taiwan Shrine.

They decided to send messages of thanks to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and to Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, as well as to Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander-in-Chief of the Taiwan Army.

Simultaneously, the Taiwanese decided to donate ¥13,000 to the Taiwan Army.

In the afternoon and evening of the same day, Taiwanese residents gave theatricals, concerts and lectures for the benefit of the Japanese Forces stationed on the Islands.

VITAL COMMODITIES FOR NATION ASSURED

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry Will Make Secure The Country's Livelihood

Firm determination to do his best to secure all vital commodities for the nation was voiced by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, new Agriculture and Commerce Minister, in a verbal statement made at 11:30 a.m. on Monday before the officials of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry.

"We have today, greeted the creation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce which has been established to assune the nation's livelihood under wartime conditions," declared Agriculture and Commerce Minister Yamazaki.

"Needless to say, the security of essential foodstuffs forms the nucleus of the national living in wartime and, accordingly, priority of agricultural administration has been given to increased production of staple foodstuffs.

"The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry which has been established today controls the production, distribution and consumption of vital necessities of the people. It will strive to strengthen the system of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and to stabilize the supply of essential commodities, thereby to respond to the nation's demands under the current conditions.

"On assuming, today, the post of the Agriculture and Commerce Minister, I am deeply impressed by the grave mission imposed upon me. I am determined to do my best to discharge my duties successfully together with the entire staff members of the Ministry who have long experiences in agricultural, forestry, commercial and industrial fields of administration."

Soma Replaces Matsuura

The Navy Ministry announced on Monday that Vice-Admiral Rokuro Soma has been appointed Head of the Saseho Naval Arsenal replacing Vice-Admiral Eijiro Matsuura.

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However, pearls, jewels and silver ware on hand may be sold during this month.
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ANDO EMPHASIZES CIVIL AIR DEFENSE

Asks People to Cooperate Fully With Newly Established Headquarters for Task

On the commencement of activities by the Air Defense Headquarters at 11 a.m. Monday, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando issued a statement expressing his strong resolution to discharge perfectly the heavy duty of home air defense through completion of anti-air raid preparations, with the close cooperation of the 100,000,000 people at home.

The Home Minister's statement follows in substance:

"The present renovation of the national administration is chiefly intended for the increase of production, specially of aircraft, expansion of national mobilization, and the strengthening of the defense preparations at home. The birth of the Air Defense Headquarters as a bureau of the Home Office may be regarded as an embodiment of the Government's policy for the administrative renovation at home.

"From now on, the Air Defense Headquarters, in close cooperation with the Army Air Defense Corps, will discharge its heavy duty of home air defense as the highest organ for civil air defense. In view of the fact that the duty of home defense is closely connected with the administration of all Cabinet Departments, especially with the duty of the Home Ministry relating to police affairs, fire defense, regional planning and public engineering on the one hand, and with the maintenance of the peace and order at home as well as with the satisfactory execution of the local administration throughout the country on the other hand, a special importance has been attached to the organization of the Air Defence Headquarters. This accounts for the appointment of many responsible officers of the Home Office to the prominent posts of the newly established board. For instance, the Home Minister and the Home Vice-Minister have been appointed as the Director-General and Vice-Director of the board. The chiefs of the Police Affairs Bureau and the Regional Planning Bureau have been appointed as the chiefs of the Air Raid Precaution Bureau and the Anti-Air Raid Preparations Bureau respectively.

"Thus, the Home Ministry has decided on all measures necessary to make the most of all civilian air defense organizations at home through maintenance of close cooperation with all such bodies. It is by no means an easy task either for the authorities or for the public to discharge perfectly their duties of home air defense as required by the revised Air Defense Law which involve many complicated things to be done. The 100,000,000 people at home, however, are strongly requested to work in close cooperation with the air defense authorities, realizing the fact that it is their own duty to defend their houses and country from hostile aircraft. The Air Defense Headquarters is now establishing various anti-air raid plans with a strong determination to execute them perfectly with the cooperation and support of all people at home."

Important Appointments

The following appointments were announced on Monday of the leading officials of the Air Defense Headquarters with the Home Minister and the Home Vice Minister named Director-General and Assistant Director respectively:

Seiichi Uyeda, Chief of the Air Defense Bureau, appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Air Defense Headquarters.

Genzo Takano, Chief Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed Chief of the Service Bureau of the Air Defense Headquarters.

Kingo Machimura, Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, concurrently appointed Chief of the Air Raid Precaution Bureau.

Saiichiro Miyamura, Chief of the Planning Bureau, concurrently appointed Chief of the Anti-Air Raid Preparations Bureau.

Tadayasu Iwazawa, Chief of the Road Bureau in the State Planning Bureau, concurrently appointed Chief of the Public Engineering Bureau in the Anti-Air Raid Preparations Bureau.

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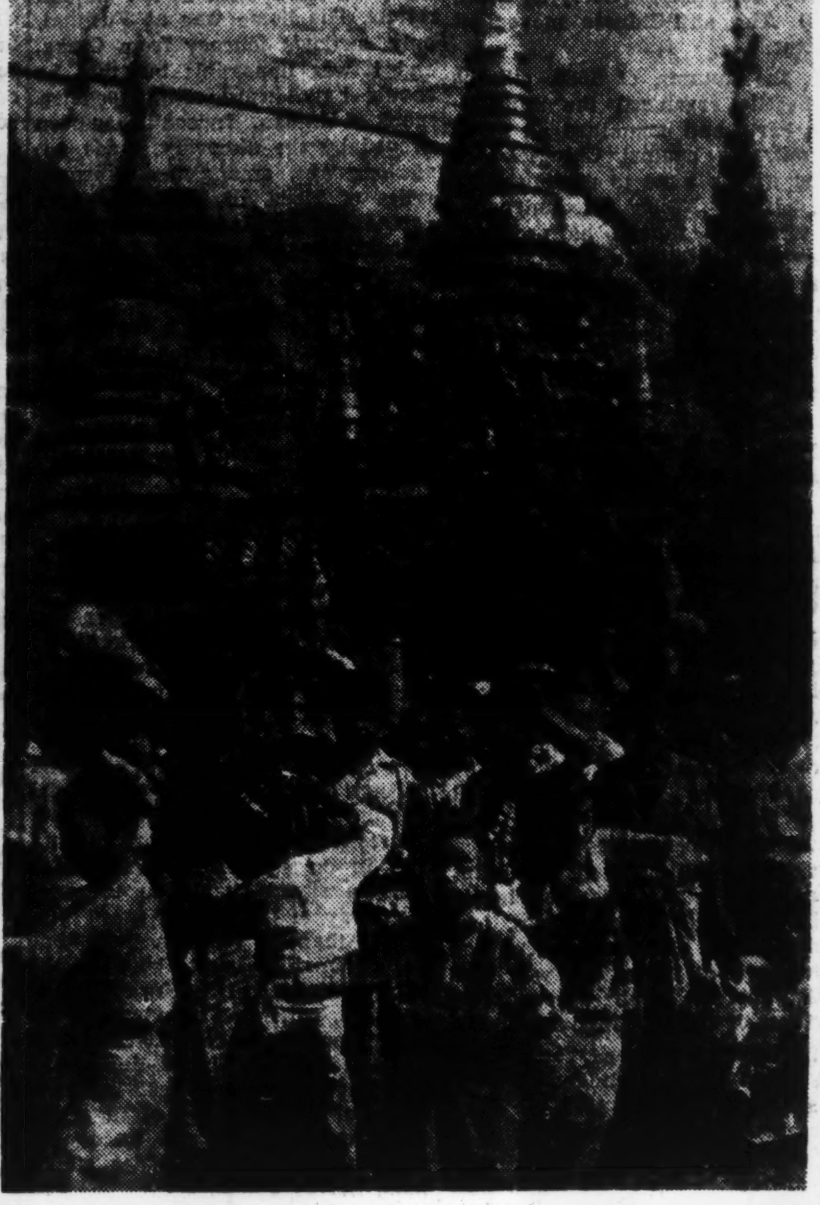
A Visit to Burma:

LAND OF GOLDEN PAGODAS

World Famous Shwe Dagon, Which Towers Over Rangoon, Represents the Soul of Burmese People; Buddhism Has Held Sway for 2,000 Years

By a Special Correspondent



Festival Scene in Burma

RANGOON.—With the break of dawn our plane flew through the clouds toward Rangoon, from Bangkok. After flying for about two hours I gazed upon the flat, unattractive shores—mere mud deposits, yet cultivated withal, and dotted with villages. It must be the great Irrawaddy Delta. Here and there a Buddhist pagoda broke the monotony of the scene. Could this be the approach to "Beautiful Burma?" The pilot assured me that we were flying over the delta and that in a few minutes we would land.

Then, through the mist there came a gleam of gold, far away behind the city. At first it seemed a streak of golden light in the dim distance. But slowly there emerged from the enveloping mist a great glowing dome of dazzling gold, resplendent in the morning sun, a thing of rare beauty and design, flashing back the sunlight. As the mist cleared, the world-famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda stood revealed in all its peerless beauty, a vast bell-shaped shrine of flashing jewels. As it gleamed in the morning sunshine, it seemed almost to breathe, to pulsate with life—a mass of glowing, quivering gold; thus I got my first view of the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda from the air.

Just as I was being attracted by its beauty, the pilot, who had been smiling all the way, suddenly had a serious look on his face and told us to fasten our safety belts. A few minutes later the men on the field were seen signaling that the landing field was clear, then I felt a slight bump, I was then in Burma.

Dominates the City

I visited the Shwe Dagon Pagoda the following day. The vast shrine dominates the city. It towers above everything, it eclipses everything. The city's commercial, educational and administrative institutions, all seem dwarfed by that stupendous dome of gold. Rangoon is cosmopolitan; many races, many creeds, many languages, many civilizations are represented in its streets and markets; but that glorious pagoda dominates them all, for it represents the very soul of the Burmese people. It is the symbol of the nation.

It stands upon a great platform 166 feet above the city—a platform which was made by levelling the summit of a hill. Upon that lofty foundation the pagoda itself rises to a height of 370 feet, a solid mass of brickwork, without chamber or cell, entrance or passage-way. The whole is overlaid with gold, so thick that it never tarnishes and seldom needs repair. Buried in the heart of this vast mass preserved in a gold casket, there are said to be eight hairs that once grew on the head of Gautama Buddha.

The actual age of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda is unkonwn. Its origin is lost in antiquity. Originally it was a comparatively small pagoda, and was built over and enlarged as the centuries passed, until its present colossal dimensions were attained. The gigantic crown, that adorns the summit, was given in 1871 by King Mindon—within the memory of living men. That wonderful crown is formed of hoops of iron, 47 feet high, and overlaid with gold; it is said to have no less than 15,000 bells—100 of them being of gold and the rest of silver. The upper part is encrusted with jewels—3,664 rubies, 541 emeralds, and 433 diamonds. Sixty years ago this crown was estimated to be worth £60,000. For centuries princes and people have lavished their wealth and devotion upon this great national shrine.

That Buddhism in Burma is a living religion, with a tremendous appeal to the imagination of the people, is evident from the number of worshipers and pilgrims in spite of the war and from the great and apparently unrestrained building activity in and around the courts of the Shwe Dagon. The vast platform is cluttered with a medley of shrines and pavilions, open at the sides, for the purpose of giving religious instruction and under which pilgrims can rest or worship. So numerous are these additions that the dignity of the great court is being sadly marred. The impressiveness of the four great approaches at the four cardinal points has been ruined by covering the imposing flights of stone steps with corrugated iron roofs, painted red. The principal entrance, with its huge symbolic lions, has been turned into a bazaar, wherein, as one ascends the long galleries of steep, shop-lined steps, one is beset with men, women, and children who ask visitors to buy their wares—flowers, incense, and rice for offerings, toys, food, trinkets, lacquer ware; carvings in wood or ivory; brass work and pictures. But these things do not encroach upon the actual court of the shrine itself. The great platform is reserved for worship.

To Fulfil Vows

Buddhists from many lands come here to fulfil their vows. They present flowers and bow silently before numerous images of the Lord Buddha. They sit in the pavilions listening to the monks reading from the sacred writings; they drop coins into the great receptacles provided for such gifts; they strike the gigantic bell—said to be the third largest in the world—and its melody reverberates on the incense-laden air.

Does Buddhism satisfy the heart of its votaries? What then is the meaning of these "Nat-shrines" scattered about within the sacred court? The "nats" are spirits; they represent the animistic spirit-worship of the Burmese before Buddhism came, and they have survived to the present time. The arm of flesh is feeble, and in their times of need the Burmese turn to these nature-spirits for help. The nats form no part of the pure faith of Gautama Buddha, but their worship has become so interwoven with it that their shrines are tolerated and have their recognized place under sacred Bo-trees in the very court of the greatest and most sacred temple in the land.

Apart from Buddhism it is impossible to understand the Burmese people. It is woven into the very fabric of their lives; it has molded their thought and has deeply influenced their character.

Buddhism has done much for Burma. It has given it a charm, a picturesqueness, that few other countries possess in similar degree.

Still more wonderful, both in extent and in the antiquity and vastness of many of its buildings, is Pagan, one of Burma's ancient capitals. At the zenith of its glory, from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries, it must have been an amazing place. Today its splendid ruins cover an area of 100 square miles. A dozen of the buildings are almost as high as St. Paul's Cathedral and are of great beauty; their vast domes and spires being visible for many miles around. Very beautiful, too, are many of the monasteries. They are oblong buildings, made of finely carved teak, and stand on platforms raised some 10 feet above the ground by stone or brick pillars. Their richly carved roofs rise tier above tier, and usually culminate in a graceful seven-tiered spire, or pyathat, that soars above all else. This wood-carving is one of the finest features of Burmese art. The surrounding court is always filled with white pagodas that stand in contrast to the massive carved teak central building.

Recumbent Buddha

Images of the Lord Buddha abound; there are countless thousands of them in the temples and shrines, and many by the wayside. Some years ago there was discovered near the city of Pegu a colossal recumbent image of Buddha that is said to be the largest known statue in the world. From head to feet, it measures 182 feet. The worshippers look puny in comparison.

With its tens of thousands of shrines, Buddhism has so woven itself into the heart and life of the country that the words "Burma" and "Buddhism" seem to be almost synonymous.

The Burmese people are temperamentally artistic. They love the beautiful. They delight in soft-colored garments, and while their homes are exceedingly simple—often being made of bamboo and matting—they fit into their surroundings and add to them charm of the picture. What can be more beautiful than the sight of a dozen village women gathered round a well, chatting merrily while they draw water? Their gracefully draped garments of pale pink, lemon-yellow, sea-green, or some other delicate color, set off to perfection, adds a touch of uniqueness. Several of those who stand talking are shading themselves with gay-colored parasols of oiled paper. They exhibit a grace, a poise, that is irresistible. Their own sunny disposition, mingling with nature's sunshine around, gives them an appearance of carefree ease as their merry-laughter ripples in the morning air.

Did Buddhism make the Burmese artistic? Or was it the beauty-loving Burmans who brought a sense of loveliness into the erstwhile austere faith of Gautama? It is difficult to decide; probably they have inter-acted upon one another.

But what of the influence of the Burmese character? For years Buddhism has held almost undisputed sway. People from other lands have settled in Burma and brought their national faiths with them—Indians have brought their Hinduism, Mohammedanism, the Chinese their Confucianism, Europeans their Christianity. In spite of it all, Burma remains staunchly Buddhist. What has Buddhism done for him?

The yellow-clad monks are the most conspicuous figures in the highways and byways of Burma. With closely shaven heads and bare feet they move slowly along, carrying large begging-bowls. In Burma, Buddhism is nearer to the original teaching of the Buddha than it is in any other land. Following the example of their master, these monks depend on the charity of the pious for their daily food. From the abbot of the monastery to the youngest novice, these yellow-robed men go forth every morning, and they invariably return with their bowls well filled. Yet they do not beg, they do not ask for food. They quietly walk along, or stand at the doors of houses, and the people bring the food to them as a matter of course. It is a work of merit to feed the monks. They never go hungry.

Once a monk took off the lid and allowed me to look into his begging-bowl, it was full to the brim with well cooked rice, curry, and vegetables—nay, there was more than the bowl could hold, and the surplus was carefully wrapped in a piece of paper! The Burmans are not stingy where feeding the monks is concerned.

By the roadside one sees a curious little structure resembling an open cupboard on four wooden posts, standing three or four feet above the ground. It has a roof of corrugated iron —or perhaps of carved wood. Within and quite accessible to everyone who passes by, is a row of big water-pots, carefully fitted with lids to keep out the dust. In addition, a ladle is provided, so that the thirsty may drink. Someone, at his own expense, has provided this place of refreshment for free public use, keeps it clean, and sees that the water-pots are never empty. There are scores of them everywhere—in the city streets and country roads, in railway stations and in temple courts . . . and all provided voluntarily. Often they are placed under big trees so that the shade may keep the water cool.

SETUP REORGANIZED AT FOREIGN OFFICE

Wartime Economic Bureau Newly Formed; Structure Is Simplified

In line with the present general simplification of the administrative structure, a reorganization has been effected in the Foreign Office.

The reorganization follows:

1. The seven sections of the Political Affairs Bureau have been reduced to six through the merger of the Sixth and Seventh Sections which have been in charge of affairs relative to North and South America, respectively. All affairs relating to the Americans will hereafter be entrusted to the Sixth Section. The Fifth Section will take charge of affairs relating to non-British Africa and western Asiatic countries, besides handling, as hitherto, affairs having to do with the British colonies and protectorates.

2. The Wartime Economic Bureau has been newly established. It consists of two sections. The First Section will assume charge of economic policies toward foreign countries and the Second Section economic negotiations with foreign countries. This means the transfer of the business formerly in the charge of the First and Second Sections of the Trade Bureau, now abolished. Business relative to passports, formerly handled by the abolished Trade Bureau will be placed in the hands of the Secretariat.

3. In the Information Bureau, the Third and Fourth Sections have been amalgamated. The newly created Third Section will succeed to the business of the former Fourth Section. Information gathering, which has been in the charge of the former Third Section, will be taken care of by the First Section of the Political Affairs Bureau.

4. No sectional reorganization has taken place in the Treaty Bureau.

Shinichi Shibusawa, former Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau was appointed on Monday as Director of the Wartime Economic Bureau.

Kaoru Hara and Koichiro Asaka, secretaries, have been appointed Chiefs of the First and Second Sections, respectively, of the Wartime Economic Bureau.

Saburo Ota, chief of the Fifth Section of the Political Affairs Bureau, has been concurrently appointed Chief of the Third Section of the Information Bureau.

Nethaji Bose to See Scribes

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who is now on a visit to Japan, will see resident foreign correspondents in a group interview at 11:10 a.m. today at the residence of Keizo Shibusawa at Tsunamachi 10, Mita, Shiba-ku.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

An Authoritative Definition

Out of the Extraordinary Diet Session of last week, there has emerged one result which will stand out for a long time to come as an outstanding constructive achievement. It was the authoritative definition of the war aims of Japan, embodied in Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's reply to an interpellation in the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives.

It has always been clear enough that the basic principle underlying Japan's conduct of the war is the liberation of Greater East Asia and the construction of a New Order in this region, and that the war to Japan is a life or death struggle on which she is staking her national destiny while to the United States and Britain it is merely a means of selfishly maintaining the old order which conveniently affords them the opportunity of gaining world hegemony. But Foreign Minister Shigemitsu went further to go on record as affirming that Japan's conception of the New Order in Greater East Asia envisages the attainment of such specific aims as racial equality, economic reciprocity, the advancement of culture, and the opening of natural resources not only for the benefit of a few but for the whole world. Japan's ideal for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia is thus shown to be neither exclusive nor incompatible with real internationalism.

Indeed the abolition of racial discrimination has ever been a guiding principle of Japanese policy. Japan's espousal of the racial equality clause at the time of the discussion of the League Covenant at Versailles stands in graphic contrast to the opposition of the United States and Britain, who have now been forced into making such belated and insincere gestures as considering the revision of the Chinese Exclusion Law out of the exigencies of their embarrassing wartime needs. It is in accordance with her devotion to the cause of racial equality also that Japan espouses her most high ethical principle of enabling all peoples to attain their proper status in the world. It is as a practical means of realizing this principle that Japan has made possible the attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines and that Japan has concluded the new Pact of Alliance on a basis of complete equality and reciprocity with China to take the place of the old Basic Treaty between the two countries, while the United States and Britain still aim at keeping these countries in a colonial status in order to exploit them.

With regard to reciprocal economic cooperation, it was the denial of Japan's just right of existence by the Anglo-Saxons which was one of the causes of the present war. Their use of their superior economic power to exert undue political pressure on other countries, as witnessed most recently by the policy of the United States toward Latin America and particularly toward Argentina and the policy of Britain toward Portugal, is precisely the sort of thing which Japan is determined not to permit in this part of the world. Throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan is determined that commerce shall be carried on freely in accordance with the principles of mutual accommodation, mutual assistance, and complete equality.

The United States and Britain have always forced their culture upon other countries. So aggressive is this tendency among the Americans that even their allies in Britain, Australia, and other countries where American troops have been sent are beginning to experience a feeling of antipathy and revulsion. In contrast Japan has concluded cultural agreements with China, Thailand, and French Indo-China to promote the appreciation and advancement of indigenous cultures and thus to contribute to the cultural enrichment of the world.

As for the utilization of the natural resources of the world, despite the fact that the United States and Britain possessed more than ample resources for their own needs, they persistently refused to use these resources for the benefit of humanity at large but insisted on hoarding them for their own profit. Asia they regarded as a mere colony to be exploited to add to their hoard. The intention of Japan, in contrast, is to restore at least Greater East Asia to its rightful state wherein the peoples of this area can develop and utilize their own resources for their own existence and prosperity.

It is thus clearly obvious that the presence of Anglo-American influence was the outstanding factor causing a disturbance of the peace in Greater East Asia and obstructing the proper development of this region. The aims of Japan, as clarified anew by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in the last Diet session, point the way toward the redemption of this part of the world. But it is obvious that even after these aims have been once attained, the United States and Britain will persist for years to come in attempting to restore their nefarious power. If the glory of Greater East Asia is to be permanently maintained, all the countries of this region must remain solidly united to defend their joint interests. This is the reason why pacts of alliance have been formed among the various countries in this Sphere. This series of alliances, unlike the unholy alliance of the United States and Britain which aims at advancing their particular selfish ends, aims at the preservation of the integrity of Greater East Asia. It is a guarantee that the nations of Greater East Asia are capable of safeguarding their precious, hard-won historic heritage forever.

Hoover's Belated Warning

Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, the dispatches say, has just issued a blast against the idea of an alliance between the United States and Britain, claiming that such an alliance would "generate organized opposition by the other 90 per cent of the human race" to world mastery by the English-speaking peoples. Hoover's fears are indeed quite justifiable, but if the past actions of America and Britain are any criteria, it would seem that his warning is rather belated. Although the superficial signs of amalgamation may not be present, nevertheless it cannot be overlooked that politically, economically and militarily Britain and America are inextricably intertwined.

Beginning with the United States' "loan" of fifty over-age destroyers to Britain even before the former entered the war, down to the present Anglo-American-Soviet Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow, there have been tangible evidences of the existence of a very real Anglo-American coalition devoted to the task of winning world hegemony for the English-speaking peoples. It has always been the United States and Britain against the rest of the world, even against their own so-called allies.

This does not mean that Britain and America are absolutely united on all questions. Far from it. There are serious differences of opinion and interests between them that must and will inevitably result in a clash. It is true that they do not trust each other. But for the present, those divergences of opinion have been subordinated, or at least camouflaged, for the sake of maintaining the "status quo"—Anglo-American imperialistic domination of the world.

Sooner or later, the individual ambitions and greed of the United States and Britain will crop out and result in an open squabble over who deserves what, but that does not make their alliance any less of a menace to the rest of the world at this juncture.

Hoover predicts that 90 per cent of the human race will rise in opposition to such an alliance. That is the way it should be. Why should the rest of the world, including those now on the side of the Anglo-Americans, tolerate the arrogant assumption that only the United States and Britain are entitled to rule the destiny of mankind? Why has the United States given Britain the lion's share of its Lend-Lease Aid, when the Soviet Union and Chungking have done the greater part of the fighting for the anti-Axis camp? Why have the Anglo-American Powers been so reluctant to open the second front in Europe? Why is it that Churchill and Roosevelt have seen fit to discuss time after time their plans to police the world, without so much as consulting Stalin or Chiang Kai-shek? The answer is that the Anglo-Saxons, the English-speaking peoples, want the world to themselves, are quite willing to let the Soviets and the Chungkingers shed blood for them, but are unwilling to let them have a full voice in whatever benefits such blood-letting might possibly produce.

In this part of the world, in Greater East Asia, just about everyone has realized by now just what this Anglo-American alliance can mean. And they want no part of it. All too many millions of Asiatics have suffered too long in the past under Anglo-American oppression to have any delusions left. They do know, however, that Japan is fighting to give them independence and freedom from oppression, a chance to occupy their proper stations in the scheme of world affairs. They have seen Japan's ideals demonstrated in concrete action, and the result is that one billion Asiatics are united as never before under Japan's leadership to crush the threat of Anglo-Saxon domination forever.

HISTORY OF MOVEMENT TO STOP CHINESE ENTRY INTO U.S. TOLD

Violent Anti-Oriental Immigration Demonstrations Have Been Held Throughout America Since 1870

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Part I

The discovery of a gold mine in California in 1849 was the occasion for the first influx of Chinese laborers into America. In 1849, the United States secured the cession of Texas from Mexico. She also annexed California afterwards.

Immediately before the annexation of California, a gold mine was discovered near Sacramento, and as this discovery was bruited abroad widely, there was soon a rush of people, foreign as well as American, into the district, all eager to get rich quick.

This "gold rush" was joined in by Chinese who began to flow into California from about 1850. In 1852, the Chinese population in America was 25,000 and in 1860 it increased to 35,000. In 1868, what is popularly known as the Burlingham Treaty was signed between America and China, and under Article 5 of this pact, the way was formally opened for the free migration of Chinese nationals into America. This, combined with the ban on the traffic in Chinese laborers, then prevalent at Macao, which was little better than slave traffic, considerably stimulated the influx of Chinese laborers into California and other American States on the Pacific. In 1890, the Chinese population in America totaled 107,000.

Anti-Chinese Movement in U.S.

In those days, there was much room for the employment of Chinese labor. The domestic conditions in America after the Civil War needed much labor in the work of developing gold mines and in the construction of railways in the Pacific Coast. In railway construction works especially, a large amount of slave-like labor was in request. In the laying of the Central Pacific Railway to connect with the Union Pacific Railway, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada, industrious and cheap Chinese labor was employed in plenty. In some cases, railway capitalists imported many Chinese laborers without regard to their personal inclinations, and used them compulsorily in their railway construction work.

There was such a flow of Chinese labor into America that it was said that two-thirds of the laborers employed on the construction of the western lines of the Northern Pacific Railway were Chinese. On the completion of the railway construction works, these Chinese laborers found new employment at mines, on big plantations and in other lines of work.

At the time the Burlingham Treaty was signed, the number of Chinese laborers in America was comparatively small, and, moreover, hardworking Chinese laborers were in great demand in various undertakings of developing natural resources and in a variety of construction works. Their inflow was, indeed, welcomed. The Treaty itself won a golden opinion as breathing the magnanimous and free spirit worthy of a great nation.

As the Chinese population increased rapidly, however, chances increased of a conflict of interests with the unions of American laborers. The feeling of enmity was accordingly aroused among the American laborers who were gradually moved to start a movement for the exclusion of Chinese labor. The first agitation of this kind broke out in 1876 and subsequently there often occurred incidents in which Chinese lives and property were put in jeopardy.

Exclusion Drive Started

State laws of various forms were also promulgated aiming at the exclusion of Chinese nationals. To give a few of these anti-Chinese movements:

(1) The Dennis Kearney affair.

About 1870, an anti-Chinese demonstration was organized at San Francisco by a man named Dennis Kearney. The mob committed outrages against Chinese and raided their residences. "Down with the Rich Hell Hound!" and "The Chinese Must Go!" were their slogans.

(2) The Rocksprings affair.

On September 4, 1885, American coal miners at Rocksprings, Wyoming, attacked 500 Chinese colliers, killing eleven of them and evicting the remainder out of the city.

(3) The Squawk Valley affair.

Soon after the Rocksprings affair, this affair occurred at Squawk Valley north of Seattle, in which Americans instigated Indians to violent raids on Chinese, six of whom were either killed or wounded. The attitude of the American authorities toward this incident was marked by indifference. They took no action either against the offending Indians or against the American instigators.

(4) The Tacoma affair.

The inhabitants of Tacoma, Washington, organized the anti-Chinese Congress in October, 1885, and with Mayor Wiesbach as Chairman, started a movement for the expulsion from the city of Chinese laborers employed in building the Northern Pacific Railway. They drove the Chinese out of the city into Portland, and set their dwellings on fire, completely destroying them.

(5) The anti-Chinese movement at Seattle.

In the autumn of 1885, citizens of Seattle organized the anti-Chinese Party and committed all kinds of outrages against Chinese residents with a view to driving them out. Mayor Yesler discountenanced terrorism, though he promised to expel the Chinese by all legitimate means. His attempt to stop the use of brute force failed and a few hundred Chinese being mercilessly fired upon by the mob, were driven out of the city.

Brutally Mistreated

There were innumerable other cases of the persecution of Chinese in many districts in the Pacific Coast. The wretched life which the Chinese were forced to lead by cruel Americans was too terrible to contemplate.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ringleaders or chief instigator of violent anti-Chinese demonstrations were punished and that anti-Chinese State laws of various kinds were pronounced null and void by court decisions on the ground that they violated the American Constitution, the campaigns for the exclusion of Chinese went on uninterruptedly. In political circles in California and other States, the anti-Chinese sentiment went on growing until a petition was filed with Congress for the abrogation or revision of the Burlingham Treaty.

The above-mentioned petition for the repeal of the Burlingham Treaty was accepted and in 1876 the Joint Committee of both Houses was appointed under the chairmanship of Oliver Morton, an influential Senator for Indiana. The members of the Committee visited the Pacific coast to investigate the matter. After frequent conference at San Francisco, they drafted a lengthy report, in which both the majority and the minority opinions on the exclusion of Chinese nationals were given in detail. We give below the gist of this Report as it is a historic document which shows that the exclusion of Chinese nationals was not merely for economic reasons but that it was due to racial prejudice and discrimination also.

The Majority Opinion

Insofar as it concerned material prosperity, the Pacific Coast had gained much by Chinese immigration, it was admitted, as the natural resources of many districts in the Pacific Coast had been speedily developed by Chinese labor, for one thing. It was mentioned that whereas capitalists, land and marine forwarding agents and missionaries keenly interested in the work of converting Chinese into Christian faith welcomed Chinese immigrants, laborers, experts of all kinds, common tradespeople, religious workers generally and judges opposed the entry of Chinese nationals, regarding the prosperity gained by the employment of Chinese labor false and unwholesome.

It was pointed out that Chinese people dwelt in dirty houses, subsisted on coarse food and lived crowded together in narrow quarters. They defied laws and regulations concerning sanitation and public peace and order, it was complained. Cheap Chinese labor, it was further complained, caused a sharp fall in the wages of White laborers so that the latter were in danger of being thrown into servile conditions.

Chinese people who spoke a different language and believed in a different religion were detestably unwholesome elements whom American society could not assimilate, it was stressed, and the fear was expressed that in the event of their securing power, American interests would be gravely jeopardized. Should things be allowed to take their course, the Pacific Coast would eventually fall under this Chinese influence, it was asserted.

The Minority Opinion

The minority view was represented by Oliver Morton, the Chairman. Morton held that in view of the principles of freedom and equality, on which America was founded, the country ought to be thrown open to all immigrants, irrespective of nationality, so long as they respected justice and freedom. He took exception to any discrimination being shown on account of differences in race, in culture or in religion.

Repudiating the accusation generally made against Chinese that they have evil customs and habits, he asserted that their presence in America constituted no menace whatever to the existence of the American people. After attributing agricultural development in California and the progress of railway construction in the Pacific Coast to the valuable aid of Chinese labor, he asserted that Chinese labor helped forward various industries as well, which led to an increase in the demand for American labor.

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kada Azumamaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

Kada Azumamaro, who was born in 1668 when Keichu was 28 years old and died in his 68th year (1736), is regarded and revered as the first of the "Four Pillars of Kokugaku (Japanese learning)." He was the the fountain from which flowed the river of national learning, which, swelled and widened by many strong tributaries, has formed the great pool of cultural power feeding Japan's national strength of today.

One might ask, What about Keichu, the first name in the native classical learning of his day? Was he not a contemporary of Kada? For Kada was in the full manhood of 31 or 32 when Keichu, in the mellowed age of 60, was reading his famous lectures on Manyoshu at his Enjuan retreat. His home was at Fushimi, only a day's journey from Osaka, and it was impossible but that he should have heard of the scholar-monk of Enjuan. Indeed it has been proved by the discovery, made not so long ago, among the treasured relics of Kada, of Keichu's works copied out in Kada's handwriting, which made it beyond all doubt that Kada was greatly indebted, if indirectly, to Keichu's original studies. How is it then that Kada, not Keichu, enjoys the honor of being the first in the line of distinguished Kokugakusha of Yedo, while Keichu is relegated, as it were, to a separate cell outside the pantheon? Thereby hangs a story which we are here to relate.

Changes and Chances

The peculiarities of their personal character and temperament were, of course, largely responsible for the sharp contrast which marks their diverse careers, but the main cause at the root of their respective destinies was the change of times wrought in the space of a quarter of a century which separated them. Twenty odd years in time of social tranquility may leave hardly any impression on contemporary history, but, in an age of transition, may make a signal change in the people's way of thinking.

Less than 30 years in their time were enough to create between the two generations of Keichu and Kada a chasm, which, as we view it, was very deep and wide. Keichu's life, apart from his anchorite-like proclivities, was cast in a world in which Mitsukuni, grandson of Iyeyasu, flourished. It was still an age of veteran warriors and elder statesmen, not as yet an age of scholars and philosophers which the next generation ushered in. True that learning of a sort was generally encouraged or just begun to be encouraged, but it was limited to Kangaku (Chinese learning), especially of the Teishu school. Only in the latter years of Mitsukuni, as we have seen, did the importance of native classical learning begin to be appreciated, as the lives of Shimokobe and Keichu well exemplified.

Kangakusha's Paradise

Now contrast this age with that of Kada who was born in the heyday of Tsunayoshi, Fifth Shogun, a Marcus Aurelius gone mad, and died in the heyday of Yoshimune, Eighth Shogun. It was an age of culture and learning. To mention only the greatest names of this period would fill much space. Over and above the puissant scholars of the Hayashi family, hereditary schoolmen of the Shogunate, founded by Seiga and Razan, there were among their collateral lines such names as Kinoshita Junan, and his celebrated disciples, Muro Kyuso and Arai Hakuseki. Over against these orthodox Rabbi there were their rivals of the Oyomei school, Nakae Toju and Kumazawa Banzan and also of the Kogaku (ancient learning) school life Yamaga Soko and Ito Jinsai and his more famous son, Ito Togai; and Yamazaki Ansai, founder of the Southern Teishu and of a Shinto cult known as Suika Shinto.

Add to them Aoki Konyo, Ogyu Sorai, Kaibara Ekken and other brilliant names, and you saw a galaxy of intellectual giants never before seen in our cultural history. These men were great also in a worldly sense, most of them enjoying high honor and positions in the Shogunal Court or in the governments of Daimyo. To cite only some famous instances, Banzan was high in the personal esteem of Ikeda, Lord of Okayama, who he served; Ansai was instructor to Hoshina, Lord of Aizu; Sorai was high-paid adviser to Yanagisawa, the first men in Tsunayoshi's Shogunate; and Hakuseki, the greatest of them all, had risen to the virtual Premiership in the Court of Iyenobu, Sixth Shogun, from a nobody in the world by virtue of his scholastic attainments. These great scholars had their own followings, some of them thousands, and the latter in their turn had their pupils, and so on down, so that the aggregate influence of all these men permeated through society from Shogun and Daimyo down to peasants and tradesmen.

Poignant Contrast

Each Daimyo, as already mentioned, considered it his bounden duty to encourage learning in his clan, and had among his retinue some "jushin" or scholar retainers, of which the greatest exemplar was Mitsukuni who boasted scores, nay, over 100 jushin. It was indeed a golden age for men of books, scribes and moralists, and such was the world in which Kada was born, lived and died. But remember again this serious fact: scholars and doctors thus lionized in this age were confined to Kangakusha (devotees of Chinese learning) or Jusha (Confucian scholars), both often different names of the same thing.

In this paradise of Kangakusha what was the position enjoyed by those devoted to native classical learning? It was miserable, even tragic. Keichu, the foremost classical scholar of his day, died off in all but saintly poverty, surrounded by a few friends, to be sure, but unmissed by the nation. We have said that the study of Japanese classics was spreading among certain sections of the people, but it was as a refined sort of "accomplishment," even pastime, on par with Flower Arrangement and Tea Ceremony, consisting mainly in the composing of 31-syllable verse, which made the reading of classical literature useful for imitation. It would be a shame, many thought, if they received a letter adorned with tanka and could not return the compliment in kind. All "serious minded" people hesitated to regard native classical study as "learning," still less as a means of ethical teaching or a part of moral culture.

Just to imagine that Kangaku, however useful, which was after all derived from the teachings of foreign sages, was made so much of, while the native culture of this land of gods, with all its divine principles of high virtue and morality, was allowed to lag in such wholesale neglect! Was there none who had tears in his socket to shed over this decay of native culture, or no patriotic spark in his bosom to fight in its cause, or even sense of righteous indignation enough to cry shame on this anomalous state? Yes, there was one. The man who boldly came forward, raised an outcry and awoke in some measure the sleeping conscience of the people regarding "National Learning," as he called it, was Kada Azumamaro.

(To Be Continued)

BEST COOPERATION OFFERED BY INHABITANTS OF JAVA ISLE

Land in Island Is Exceptionally Fertile—Rice Production Program Has Netted Excellent Results

By KYUJIRO HAYASHI
(From the Nampo Josei)

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo already has expressed Japan's gratitude to the Javanese for the cooperation they have extended ever since March 1 of last year when the Imperial troops landed in Java. The people have welcomed the Japanese Army and have gone out of their way to capture Dutch soldiers to turn them over to our troops.

The Javanese on the whole, it seems, entertain the belief that their daily living would heighten appreciably should Japan win victory in this war. The Dutch, who were so haughty, were defeated in only one week's time. It is their belief, therefore, that Japan is strong, that they would not go wrong if they would but emulate the Japanese.

So peace and order in Java is not a thing maintained at 100 per cent but at 120 per cent. Everywhere a Japanese goes, be it to the humble out-of-the way hamlet, he is greeted royally.

In Java also the daily trials of warfare are felt. But the people of Java understand that difficulties are due to the war, that the war itself is not merely Japan's concern but that the war is for Asia—all of Asia. I am sure that they will go far in overcoming these hardships.

The Javanese hope is that the Indonesians might be liberated at the hands of Japan. They believe that should Indonesians be emancipated their own living would be enhanced. Although they firmly believe and aspire for independence, they declare that when as now they have not as yet the power of independent statehood they are satisfied in having their position recognized.

For Java is the center of the East Indies. It has an area of about one-third that of Japan Proper, yet here in Java 50,000,000 people make their abode, here the world has its most densely populated area.

How did it arise that so many people concentrated in Java? It is not because birth itself was encouraged but that the land is blessed with an easy way of living. Left alone by itself, humanity thrived. It was a natural phenomenon.

Java is a tropical land but with innumerable high mountains rising more than 10,000 feet. A universal fact in the southern regions is that it is easier living in the higher altitudes than along the coastal belt.

Then again Java's soil is more fertile than that of its neighbor, Sumatra. Although it is smaller in area than Sumatra, there are more volcanoes in Java. The land thus is fertile. In fact Java's lands have been used for the past thousand of years without the use of fertilizers.

Rich in land and temperate in climate—these are the reasons why people amassed in Java. If there should exist a heaven on earth, certainly Java must be deemed a heavenly island. But one must not overlook the fact that this so-called heaven on earth is assuming a highly important role in the present War of Greater East Asia.

Recently, American public opinion has come to believe that Japan must not be allowed to utilize the southern regions; that that area in Japan's hands would be tantamount to giving her an unbeatable setup; that Japan must be hit before she can use that territory. From Japan's point of view, early mobilization of the resources of the Southern Regions is the pathway to victory.

The Southern Regions have begun the building of wooden vessels much earlier than in Japan, and in Java, Sumatra, Malai, Celebes, North Borneo and in South Borneo they are hard at work in that endeavor.

In Java this shipbuilding work is going on brilliantly. Ever since the Japanese-Dutch commercial parley in 1934, the policy of the Netherlands administration in Java was to change their hitherto single-aim policy somewhat and institute light industries in the island. Thus, textile factories found their inception. These facilities, therefore, are most suitable toward meeting the demands of the times.

Then again if all the sugar refineries in Java were operated at full efficiency a sizeable amount of sugar tonnage can be produced, but at the present time only a certain number of them are in operation. However, the engines in these factories can be mobilized at any time for any desired field.

Although Java formerly had insufficient supplies of rice, she has increased its production steadily since then so that recently she is able to export a sizeable amount. After all, since her soil is fertile, any increased production encouragement plan would be certain to reap a 10 to 20 per cent increase within a year's time.

Java's lands are so well developed that there are rice paddies even on tops of mountains. In point of utilization of land there is no other country so advanced as Java. Without vicious weeds and without the need of fertilizers X X tons of rice are produced. The only thing is that there are innumerable species of rice, something like 300 brands among which there are good and bad quality ones. In the past there seems to have been no experimentation or dvelopment in the quality of rice.

Since the advent of the Japanese Army in Java, the species have been improved and, furthermore, Taiwan Horai rice has been introduced. Its results do not seem to be bad.

Besides, there is an over-abundance of labor supply in Java. Taking this into consideration, should fertilizers be used in Java it is not impossible to increase her production by 50 per cent. Even if a 10 per cent increase is realized countless tens of thousand of people can subsist on that increased production alone.

After all, Java overflows with people. The results that factories workers and apprentices have shown already are not bad. That labor supply should be exercised at full pitch.

Chinese oversea merchants in Java number some 1,000,000 as compared to 2,000,000 in Malai, 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 in Thailand and some 200,000 in the Philippines. The overseas Chinese in Java compared to those in Malai are very quiet. They are obedient in their attitude toward controlled economy, perhaps because they occupy a position of middlemen in that system.

Among the people of Java there is no discontent or grumblings to be heard. Therefore, there is no room for intrigue seeping in from without the country.

Moreover, the Javanese have already participated in their administration. Thus, their figure is bright with hope. In such an atmosphere enemy British or American propaganda has no chance to make inroads into the Javanese society.